

Lexington Observer & Reporter

D. C. WICKLIFFE,

NUMBER 6.

WEEKLY.

PROPRIETOR.

LEXINGTON, KY., WEDNESDAY, JULY 15, 1863.

VOLUME XL.

THE OBSERVER AND REPORTER
IS PRINTED AND PUBLISHED WEEKLY (EVERY
WEDNESDAY,) BY
D. C. WICKLIFFE,
AT TWO DOLLARS
AND FIFTY CENTS AT THE END OF SIX MONTHS.

LEXINGTON, JULY 11, 1863.

HON. JOHN J. CRITTENDEN.—A letter from Mr. Crittenden will be found in our paper this morning. His object is to put himself right before the district to represent which in the next Congress he is again a candidate.

In publishing the proceedings of the Convention by which Mr. Crittenden was nominated, we stated, in reference to the resolution which seemed to base his nomination upon the ground that he had made pledges which were inconsistent with his course in the last Congress, that he had been guilty of no such act of folly and unmanliness—that he stood now upon the same conservative platform that he had always occupied—that, while he was for the maintenance of the Union, and to that end was in favor of a vigorous prosecution of the war, as the only hope of now accomplishing the result, until the rebellion was put down and the National authority re-established over the States that had asserted their independence of it, he was utterly opposed to the policy of the party in power, which assumed, in violation of the Constitution, to trample upon and destroy rights rendered sacred by that instrument. This was his position in the last Congress—support of the Union by all legitimate and constitutional means, and opposition to all the radical measures of the party in power for the prosecution of the war. In this letter he distinctly announces that he has changed no opinion he has entertained in regard to this matter, and that he stands now, as heretofore, opposed to all those measures which he denounces as the offspring of "folly and fanaticism, vengeance and abolition," which have been adopted by the dominant Abolition party, in which class he includes those which impose "penalties, forfeitures, confiscations, emancipation of slaves, the raising of negro armies, &c.," declaring that most of those measures are in his judgment unconstitutional and all of them grossly inexpedient and impolitic.

Mr. Crittenden so thought and so voted in the last Congress; and he is as firm now in the conviction of the justice of his then position as he was at that time. So thinking he felt that he could not, in justice to himself and the people of the district, do less than so declare in this public manner, in order that no one should be deceived in regard to his opinions, and cast his vote for him with a misunderstanding of his position.

This letter places Mr. Crittenden in his true position—that of an uncompromising friend of the Union and an uncompromising foe to the radical measures of the "dominant Abolition party."

THE FALL OF VICKSBURG—GEN. GRANT. Full confirmation of the capture of Vicksburg has been received since our last publication. Interesting accounts of the surrender will be found in our paper to-day. Gen. Grant has certainly achieved one of the greatest victories of the rebellion, and made for himself an imperishable name.—His brilliant campaign in Mississippi is quite enough to immortalize any man, and whatever may be the results of the rebellion, his fame is assured. Success upon success has awaited him throughout his military career, and the fall of Vicksburg—to which all eyes have long been anxiously turned—is his crowning glory. His venture at Belmont was daring—the capture of Fort Donaldson startling, while the last of his achievements—the conquest of Vicksburg—has thrilled every Union heart in the land. When the history of this unparalleled warfare shall have been written with an unprejudiced pen and fairly, no brighter name will figure in the galaxy of heroes connected with it. The conquering of Vicksburg is decidedly one of the noblest achievements of the war, and in accomplishing the great work, Gen. Grant has exhibited great military skill and talent, combined with an iron will and the highest courage. All honor to the hero Grant.

FRANC INTERVENTION—The New York Commercial's letter of June 23 says that the report the Emperor is pressing his mediation scheme upon England is entirely unfounded. He adds that Mr. Dayton is preparing for a visit to the United States. This shows that he has no fears or anticipations of anything of the kind.

LOSSES IN THE LATE BATTLES.—A New York Tribune letter states that the 11th corps lost in killed, wounded and missing, 4,000 men; the 1st corps lost nearly 5,000; the 12th corps about 1,200 men; 17 officers killed and 43 wounded.

It is estimated that the destruction of private property by the late fight at Lebanon, Ky., will amount to \$100,000. The most of this loss was caused by the burning of houses by shells thrown by the rebels.

There have been great rejoicing and celebrating throughout the country over the news of the fall of Vicksburg and Lee's defeat.

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LETTER FROM HON. JOHN J. CRITTENDEN.

To the Editor of the *Observer & Reporter*:

JUDGE BRAMLETTE'S SPEECH.—The Hon. Thos. E. Bramlette, the Union nominee for Governor of Kentucky, addressed the people at Old Fellow's Hall in this city Wednesday last. The audience assembled to hear him was respectable in numbers, but not as large as we expected.

We listened attentively to this speech, running through two hours and a half. It was the first time that it had been our fortune to hear the distinguished gentleman, altho' known to us for years by reputation as a leading member of the bar of his section of the State, and as the Judge of the Judicial district in which he resides. Candidates compels us to say, that while there was much in his speech here that commanded our attention, there were some other things about it which did not come up to our notion of the position which a Kentucky statesman should occupy in this hour of peril to the Commonwealth and the Nation. We know that it is so much the habit of the present day, by press and people, to praise indiscriminately all who are on our side, and to denounce all who are opposed to us, that there are those who are unwilling to tolerate a fair and candid expression of sentiment on the part of an editor where that sentiment does not agree with theirs. This is a matter of no consequence to us. We are not of the number who feel it our duty to give an "unquestioned support" to any one. The times are such as to call for the exercise of all our vigilance and judgment, and he is neither true to himself nor to the country who fails to exert to the fullest extent all the power he possesses to discover the path of duty and then to pursue it.

That Judge Bramlette is an ardent Union man no one who has either heard or read his speeches will pretend to deny. The great and all-absorbing idea with him is the crushing of this rebellion, and in this he has the sympathies of all who appreciate the blessings of our noble form of Government, and who treasures as a priceless legacy the memories of the glorious past with which our National existence is interwoven. But, while keeping steadily in view the restoration of the National unity and power over the whole territory comprised within our National limits, and unflinchingly resolved that this Government shall not be destroyed by those who are waging a traitorous war for its annihilation, it is alike the duty of wisdom, of duty and of patriotism to scrupulously guard and defend rights, whether National, State or individual, which are guaranteed to us by that great charter which makes us one people and by which alone we are held together as a Nation.

Judge Bramlette, in the commencement of his speech, announced that his speech at Carlisle, as reported to the Cincinnati Commercial, did him injustice, and that he had corrected the main errors in a letter to that paper. We have published both the speech and the correction, and it is necessary to say more upon that subject. But it seems to us that the tone of the speech here was, in the main, not materially different from that of the speech as reported to the Commercial. The principal objection to us, and the objection urged in regard to this matter, and that he stands now, as heretofore, opposed to all those measures which he denounces as the offspring of "folly and fanaticism, vengeance and abolition," which have been adopted by the dominant Abolition party, in which class he includes those which impose "penalties, forfeitures, confiscations, emancipation of slaves, the raising of negro armies, &c.," declaring that most of those measures are in his judgment unconstitutional and all of them grossly inexpedient and impolitic.

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From the National Intelligence.
THE CONSERVATIVE VIEWS.

It is known to our readers that during the sessions of the last Congress, its members, representing different political views with regard to the spirit and manner in which the pending war should be prosecuted, were in the habit of meeting from time to time for the purpose of taking counsel with each other, and determining the line of conduct they should pursue. These meetings were held alike by the "Republicans" and by the "Democratic" and "Union" members of the House of Representatives—the results of their deliberations being generally announced at the time in a series of resolutions which were published in our columns.

Inquiry having been made in the State of Kentucky respecting the tenor and language of the resolutions adopted by the "Conservative caucus," a correspondent in that State has requested us to reproduce them for the information of our readers in that quarter. We accordingly reprint today the resolutions adopted at a meeting held by members of the House of Representatives on the 28th of June last, and of which the patriotic and venerable Mr. Crittenden was the chairman. We may add that it was understood at the time that these resolutions were from the pen of that eminent statesman, who, as the author of the well known resolution, adopted with such unanimity by both Houses, defining the object of the war, was properly selected to make the declarations which purport to have been conceived and adopted in explanation and reaffirmation of the resolution.

In republishing these resolutions it can hardly be necessary for us to inform our readers that we concurred in their general purport at the time they were first proposed, and that, as we regret that the discussions of public opinion on the drift of events have combined to divide the loyalty of the country, which was once united in its adhesion to the "Crittenden Resolution" we can only repeat, in retrospect of the past and in prospect of the future, that, according to our impressions, all the real or seeming departures from the spirit and letter of that resolution have resulted in damage to the national cause. We know there are others, for whose inelligence and candor we have the highest respect, who do not concur with us in this view, and as we ask for our own opinions the toleration due to the sincerity with which they are held, so we cheerfully concede to all that liberty which independent and honest thought may rightfully claim when exercised upon topics that forbid indifference by their tremendous issues, and which perhaps exclude the hope of unanimity by the difficulty and complexity of the subjects involved in this great discussion. No man holds his opinion with more tenacity than the venerable statesman who is the author of these resolutions, and yet none more constantly exemplifies in his words and conduct that conciliatory demeanor which is at once the offspring of charity and the bond of patriotism.

The Conservative Platform.

The following are the resolutions adopted at a meeting of the conservative members of the House of Representatives, held on the 28th of June last. They were pronounced at the time to be the expression of the views which then obtained among their authors with regard to the original objects of the "war for the Union." These resolutions were published in the Intelligence of July 1st, 1862, and are reproduced at the request of a subscriber in the State of Kentucky.

1. Resolved, That the Constitution and the Union and the laws must be preserved and maintained in their proper and rightful supremacy, and that the rebellion now in arms against them must be suppressed and put down, and that it is our duty to vote for all measures necessary and proper to that end.

2. Resolved, That the true interests of the country, as well as the dictates of humanity, require that no more war or acts of war should be prosecuted or done than are necessary and proper for the prompt and complete suppression of the rebellion.

3. Resolved, That the States are component and essential parts of the Union, bound together inseparably by the Constitution of the United States; that none of them can cease to exist as so long as the Constitution survives, and that it is the exclusive sphere and duty of the States to order and direct their own domestic affairs. While the rebellion therefore, has not annulled or dissolved the constitutional relations of the so-called "Seceded States" to the Federal Government, neither has it divested those States of any rights or powers, municipal or otherwise, properly belonging to them as members of the Federal Union. The actual exercise of those rights and powers may for a time be interrupted or obstructed by rebellion, and some illegitimate authority may be substituted in its place, but as soon as that rebellion is suppressed, these States will be entitled, as of right, to resume the exercise of all the rights and powers; dignities and immunities which properly belong to them as States of the Union.

4. Resolved, That the present war, as avowed by the President and Congress, and understood by the people, was commenced and prosecuted for the purpose of suppressing the rebellion, and preserving and vindicating the Constitution, the Union, and the laws, and for that purpose only. It was a great and noble purpose, high above any mere sectional or party objects, and at once inspired and upheld in its support all loyal men of every such party, and section. At the call of the Government a mighty army, the most patriotic sprout of our soil in the field, and is bleeding and conquering in the defense of its Government. Under the circumstances it would, in our judgment, be most unjust and ungenerous to give any new character or direction to the war for the accomplishment of any other than its great first purpose, and especially for the accomplishment of any more party or sectional scheme.

5. Resolved, That the many and great victories lately achieved by our armies and navies, while they ought to convince the world of the vast military power of our Government, give us the pleasing assurance that our deplorable civil war will soon be brought to a close, should the proper objects of the war, as heretofore defined, be kept steadily in view. When that is done, and when such punishment is inflicted on such of the guilty leaders as will satisfy public justice, and upon such others as have made themselves conspicuous for crimes committed in the prosecution of the rebellion, it is our opinion that our Government should adopt such wise measures of clemency as will tend to bring cordial reconciliation and peace to the whole country.

6. Resolved. That the doctrines of the secessionists and of the abolitionists, as the latter are now represented in Congress, are alike false to the Constitution and irreconcilable with the unity and peace of the country. The first have already involved us in a cruel war, and the others (the abolitionists) will leave to the country but little hope of the speedy restoration of union or peace, if the schemes of confederation, emancipation, and other unconstitutional measures which they have lately devised, and attempted to carry through the House of Representatives, shall be enacted into the form of laws, and remain unrebutted by the people.

7. Resolved. That Congress has no power to deprive any person of his property for any criminal offence, unless that person has been first duly convicted of the offence by the verdict of a jury. And that all acts of Congress like those lately passed by the House of Representatives which assume to forfeit or confiscate the estates of men for offences of which they have not been convicted upon due trial by jury are unconstitutional, and lead to oppression and tyranny. It is no justification for such acts that the crimes committed in the prosecution of the rebellion are unexampled atrocities, nor is there any such justification as "State necessity" known to our Government or laws.

8. Resolved. That the forgoing resolutions are in execution and reaffirmation of the resolutions passed at the extra session of the present Congress, known as the "Crittenden resolution," and which declared "that this war is not waged on our part in any spirit of oppression, conquest, or subjugation, but for establishing institutions of those States, but to defend and maintain the supremacy of the Constitution, and to preserve the Union with all the dignity, equality, and rights of the several States unimpaired, and that as soon as these objects are accomplished the war ought to cease."

The Capitulation of Vicksburg—Full Correspondence between Generals Grant and Pemberton.

WASHINGTON, July 11. The following was received at the War Department to-day:

Near Vicksburg, July 4, 1863. Vicksburg has capitulated. Yesterday General Grant received the following letter:

"HEADQUARTERS, Vicksburg, July 3, 1863.
Major General U. S. Grant, Commanding United States forces:

"GENERAL:—I have the honor to propose to you an armistice for——hours, with a view to arrange terms for the capitulation of Vicksburg. To this end, if agreeable, I will appoint three commissioners to meet a like number, to be named by yourself, at such place and hour-to-day as you may find convenient, to make this proposition to save the further effusion of blood, which must otherwise be shed to a frightful extent, feeling myself fully able to maintain any position a yet indefinite period.

"This communication will be handed you, under day of truce, by Major General James Bowen.

"Very respectfully,
"Your obedient servant,
"JOHN C. PEMBERTON."

To this General Grant replied as follows:

"HEADQUARTERS DEPT OF TENNESSEE, July 3, 1863.
Lieutenant General J. C. Pemberton, Commanding Confederate forces etc:

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Lieutenant General J. C. Pemberton, Commanding Confederate forces etc:

"GENERAL:—I have the honor to propose to you an armistice for——hours, with a view to arrange terms for the capitulation of Vicksburg. To this end, if agreeable, I will appoint three commissioners to meet a like number, to be named by yourself, at such place and hour-to-day as you may find convenient, to make this proposition to save the further effusion of blood, which must otherwise be shed to a frightful extent, feeling myself fully able to maintain any position a yet indefinite period.

"This communication will be handed you, under day of truce, by Major General James Bowen.

"Very respectfully,
"Your obedient servant,
"JOHN C. PEMBERTON."

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Observer & Reporter

D. C. WICKLIFFE, EDITOR.

UNION DEMOCRATIC TICKET. August Election, 1863.

For Governor,

THOMAS E. BRAMLETTE,
OF ADAIR.

For Lieutenant Governor,

RICHARD T. JACOB,
OF OLDHAM.

For Attorney General,

JOHN M. HARLAN.

For Auditor,

WILLIAM T. SAMUELS, of Hardin.

For Treasurer,

JAMES H. GARRARD.

For Register of Land Office,

JOHN A. DAWSON.

For Superintendent of Public Instruction,

REV. DANIEL STEVENSON.

FOR CONGRESS,

HON. JOHN J. CRITTENDEN.

LEXINGTON, JULY 15, 1863.

WHERE ARE WE DRIFTING?—It has come to be a habit with those who give an unquestioning support to the Administration in the prosecution of the war for the suppression of the rebellion, to question the loyalty of all who do not feel themselves called upon to assume the same passive submission, and apply to them such terms as "copperheads," "butternuts," &c. These men do not reflect that, in thus applying denunciatory epithets to those who maintain the position which the Union party of Kentucky assumed at the commencement of this war, and which it has consistently maintained ever since, they are rendering themselves liable, with far more justice, to an equally odious appellation—that of Abolitionists, or sympathizers with Abolition, who in the excess of their patriotic fervor against Secession are willing to sacrifice all the essential rights of a publican freedom guaranteed by the Federal compact, by that other equally dangerous enemy of the public repose and the nation's prosperity—Abolition. Against both these destructive political dogmas, the Conservative men of the country plant themselves; and while they are determined to meet the one with the weapons they have chosen to destroy the Government, they are firmly resolved to resist and overthrow the other by the powerful agency of the ballot and the unrestricted suffrages of a free people. This is what Kentucky, through her delegated authorities has declared her purpose, and by that declaration she intends to stand. The right to discuss the measures of our public servants (thank God our form of Government does not admit of rulers!) is one which will never be surrendered; for if it ever shall be, the mere form of popular Government may remain, but its essence will have departed forever.

Two years ago a violent effort was made to induce Kentucky to throw herself into rebellion against the General Government, and cast her fortunes with the so-called Confederate States. The struggle was one of desperation between those who desired to precipitate the State into the vortex of revolution and those who were determined to keep her steadfast to her Constitutional moorings. Then was the time to test men's Unionism. Then, if a man was in favor of Secession, was the only time that he could ever hope to make his position available to the end desired. The Union men of Kentucky took their position deliberately, and with a full knowledge of all the consequences it involved. The great argument made by the advocates of Secession at that time was that the success of the Republican party—a sectional party based and built up upon the idea that slavery was a National evil and should be eradicated from our political system—a party that had been brought into power by free States alone, not having a Corporal's guard in any Southern State—was the forerunner of an assault upon slavery whenever it existed; and that this of itself was sufficient justification for the whole of the Slave States to throw themselves not into a common opposition, but into a common rebellion.

The Union party of Kentucky took issue with them upon this proposition. They desired that the inference was justifiable that it was the intention of the successful party, altho' sectional in its character and based upon the single idea of negro slavery, to make an assault upon the institution in the States where it existed; and they pointed to the Chicago platform as proofs that such was not the intention of the party which placed Mr. Lincoln in power—one of the resolutions of that platform explicitly declaring that they had neither the right nor the disposition to interfere with slavery where it already existed constitutionally, but simply contended for the power, which they intended to exercise, to prevent its extension into any territory of the United States. The Union party of Kentucky, in the issue then taken with those who favored Secession, declared that it was the duty of all to give to the Administration a fair trial, and a cordial support in all legitimate and constitutional efforts to suppress the rebellion; that if the war should be prosecuted from one for the maintenance of the Union and the supremacy of the Constitution, and more especially if it should degenerate into an Abolition war, they would oppose, within the Union and under the Constitution, their whole power against those who should thus attempt to trample upon the rights of States which are securely held under both. Is not this history? Can any man say it? If he does, the proof is at hand in overwhelming force—in the proceedings of the Legislature of the delegates of the people in Convention, assembled, in the published views of her leading statesmen and presses—to fully sus-

tain the truth of the averments. The Union Legislature of Kentucky passed by an almost unanimous vote, in 1861, a resolution denouncing the employment of negro soldiers, and requesting, in behalf of Kentucky, the President to remove Mr. Cameron, the then Secretary of War, for daring to recommend the freeing and arming of slaves in this war. They went further, and declared that Kentucky could not consent to any interference by the dominant party with the institution of slavery in any of the States in this Union, and would regard such interference as a dangerous and alarming usurpation of power. But lost this may be denied to be a true version of the political position assumed by the Union party of Kentucky we think we had better let the resolutions speak for themselves, and here they are:

Resolved by the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Kentucky:

That the existing civil war, forced upon the Nation by the rebellion without cause, and the disunited, should not be regarded upon the part of the Government in any "spirit of oppression, or for any purpose of conquest or subjugation, or for purposes of overthrowing or interfering with the rights and liberties of any of the States, or any of the States free or slave, but to defend and maintain the supremacy of the Constitution and to preserve the Union with all the dignity, equality, and rights of the several States unimpaired; and that such be the object to be accomplished, the war ought to cease."

Resolved: That the adoption of the foregoing resolution by the National Congress, with unreserved unanimity, at its late session, a rule of action, was expedient in the judgment of the plighted faith of the National Legislature, which we should be slow to believe can be seriously entertained. Against any such departure we solemnly protest.

Resolved: That the purpose expressed in said resolution is the great demand, and that which inspires Kentucky with patriotic ardor to seek their achievement with all her loyal energy, and that the cause of the slaves, and the belief that the country stands in a crisis, to us and posterity, will still be glorious in the freedom of its people, in the unity of its government, and the security of society, and worthily reward the patriotic efforts of the people.

Resolved: That we have learned with amazement that the authorities of the Confederate States have armed negroes and Indians to wage war upon our Government and people, and utterly control it; that we will deplore and protest against such an unnatural course, and under whom, fought the overwhelming number of rebels for hours, and surrendered at last to save the town from total destruction. Rebel prisoners speak in glowing terms of the stubborn resistance and the bravery of the slaves of these gallant men, and the occasion is added to the many gallant deeds performed by them since this struggle commenced.

We hope that Colonel Hanson and his men will soon be exchanged, and that promotion will be promptly given to those who have so worthily earned it.

The regiment, having been paroled, arrived in the town on yesterday at noon, and a dinner was prepared for them by the patriotic and loyal ladies of the town. He who had been held in prison, in which they were treated by the merciless captors, has awakened within them a spirit of vengeance that will tell when they meet John Morgan's men again.

The survivors of all of their money, watches, and diamonds—equipped on foot from Lebanon to Springfield, one or two of them becoming exhausted, were knocked in the head, and one poor fellow was run over by the wheels of the artillery carriage, who had fallen in the road. It is very creditable that men could treat their fallen beings in such a manner, yet is true beyond doubt.

Again, at the called session in March, 1862, the following resolutions were adopted by the unanimous vote of the Union members of the two Houses of the General Assembly, and may be found on page 127 of the published "Public Acts of the State of Kentucky, adopted at the regular session 1861."

The resolutions were approved on the 21st day of December, 1861, and will be found on page 121 of the published "Public Acts of the State of Kentucky, adopted at the regular session 1861."

At the called session in March, 1862, the following resolutions were adopted by the unanimous vote of the House of Representatives at a meeting held at the Capitol on the 28th of June, 1862. They were drawn up by Mr. CRITTENDEN, and received the approbation not only of the members themselves, but of conservative men throughout the Nation. They were elected to the Convention, and upon their first assembling they refused even to entertain a proposition for emancipation. It is perfectly clear to my mind that the Convention transcended the limits of its duty, if not of its power, and that the people of the State have just cause to complain that they have never been consulted about the matter either in the election of delegates to represent them in the Convention, or in being permitted to express their sentiments in regard to it after the ordinance was passed.

Resolved by the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Kentucky:

That it is the deliberate opinion of Kentucky, that the only hope for the restoration of the Nation is that it should grant charters to the existing State governments, and that which so unhealthily disturbs the peace of the country, and thus by peaceful means preserve the integrity of the Union; failing, however, in this patriotic purpose, to maintain, up arms, not to defend, but to repel, the invasion of the Federal Government, with the just rights of all the States unimpaired, as each has been by the sectional hate, discord, and strife, which base and foolish men have so wickedly and persistently engendered, and to vindicate the principles of government to its former units, grandeur, and power, more especially to its sublime mission of preserving to the people the enjoyment of life, liberty, and property. Such has been and still is the purpose of Kentucky, and the patriotic intent of the State.

It cannot be denied in any other mode.

The original State organizations, with all their just rights and powers under the Federal Constitution, must be preserved. Hence, Kentucky deplored and condemned in this manner the acts of the brave men who, in their loyal State, have with such signal unanimity gathered to the defense of their threatened liberties; such she hopes and believes is the secret and true prayer of a large body of loyal, oppressed, and down-trodden men in the surrounding States.

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"STALLIONS, at Woodburn Stud Farm."

LEXINGTON,

by Boston Dam Alice Carnal, by Imported Saddlepones;

\$100 the Season.

Imported Horse,

AUSTRALIAN,

[Formerly Wellington, by West Australian, dam

Emilia, by Young Emilia;

\$50 the Season.

THESE Stallions will make the season of 1863 at Woodburn Stud Farm, Woodford County, Ky. Terms as usual.

R. AITCHESON ALEXANDER.

April, 1863.

The Trotting Stallions,

PILOT, JR.,

Gray horse, by Canadian Pilot, dam Nancy Pope

by Medoc, gr. dam Nancy Taylor, by

Imported Alfred;

At \$25 the Season.

ALSO,

ABDALLAH,

Bay horse, by Hamiltonian, dam by Bay Roman;

gr. dam by Membrone;

at \$25 the Season.

These horses will make the season of 1863 at Woodburn Stud Farm, Woodford County, Ky. Terms as usual.

R. A. T. CHISON ALEXANDER.

april 8 '63

NOTICE.

THE creditors of John L. Kerey are hereby authorized to present their claims, properly authenticated to Messrs. Hunt & Beck at as early a day as possible for settlement, and these indebted to him will please come forward and make immediate pay rent.

THOMAS L. COONS,

july 1 8-Imwadsw

Trustee.

RESIDENCE & GROCERY FOR RENT OR LEASE.

I WILL rent or lease for 5 years, the late residence of Hugh Loney, dead at the corner of Hill and Broadway, and the Grocery next it on Broadway. The Residence is large and well arranged for a boarding house. The grocery is a 2-story brick building. Possession given immediately.

JOHN B. PAYNE, JR., adm'r.

March 25 '63 w&w

TACITUS BURGIN.

FAYETTE FARM FOR RENT.

I WILL lease for a year or a term of years MY FARM, on the Richmond Turnpike, near Lexington, containing about

1,600 ACRES,

and known as the Ellerslie Farm. Persons wishing to rent are invited to examine the place, and call on me in person.

I will divide my farm so as to suit renters.

c 3 52-w&w

\$50 REWARD.

AN AWAY from the subscriber, living near Athens, Fayette county, Ky., on Saturday night, April 13th, 1863, a negro man named GEORGE, recently owned by Mr. G. G. Green, died in his house, which had been for high about 25 years old, color black, has a dull countenance. When he left home had heavy mustache and whiskers. His feet are very large and set out.

I will give the above reward if delivered to or put into the hands of Lexington, Richmond or Winchester. Any information concerning him will be amply rewarded.

Post Office address, Athens, Ky.

april 29 '64-w

TACITUS BURGIN.

STOLEN.

FROM my farm 9 miles from Lexington on the Todd's road on the 21st of December, 1862, TWO MARES. One of them is a bay, about 15 hands high, with a knot under the right eye, and the other is a dark brown, about 14 hands high, with a knot under the left eye. They were about the same height, and are a fine saddle mare.

A liberal reward will be paid for their return to me or for such information as will enable me to get them.

THOMAS T. HAYES,

jan 14 '64.

FAYETTE LAND FOR SALE.

I WISH to sell privately a TRACT OF LAND in Fayette county, containing

102 Acres,

Lying on the road from Lexington to Athens, 9½ miles from the former place. The land is all well enclosed with good fencing—50 acres being woodland. There are no improvements upon the place, the way of buildings, etc., but the land is very desirable, lying in a perfect square.

For terms, apply to the subscriber, living near the premises.

nov 29 '61-w&w

L. P. SPUR.

FRUIT TREES, &c. FOR SALE.

I OFFER for sale \$10,000 to \$15,000 worth of Trees and Nurseries.

75,000 Peach Trees, including 100 varieties.

10,000 Evergreens, assorted.

Also—Roses, Deciduous Trees and Shrubs.

Everbearing Raspberries, Strawberries, Grapes, Assorted Currants, &c., &c.

Dwarf Pears, bearing trees; Cherries, standard and dwarf.

Also, many other articles too numerous to mention.

All of which I offer at reduced prices. As I am determined to sell, bargains may be had by calling soon.

Many of the above are extra size, and trained by root pruning; and are ready for immediate bearing.

All orders addressed to JAMES O. HERVEY,

Proprietor of Ky. Central Nurseries,

august 13 '64.

at Nicholasville, Ky.

NOTICE.

HAVING taken the house lately occupied by a Provoost Marshal's office, between W. F. Higgins' Grocery and Lee's Confectionary, I will in a short time have a stock ready to make a permanent for fall and fall trade to merchants, and those wanting goods by the piece. My friends will give me a call.

D. M. CRAIG.

P. S. I will rent the two large rooms over the store, having the entrance from the street.

july 1 '64.

D. M. C.

JONES' NURSERY,

CLARKE COUNTY, KENTUCKY.

THE Proprietor respectfully announces that his stock of FRUIT TREES, NAMELY, 100

TREES, and various sizes, is unequalled in quality, and covers 30 Acres of land, possessing every requisite for the production of perfect trees of every class; and all who have been modestly told by gentlemen, that for herds, for herds that the trees are not equal to those of some sections produced better trees than old Kentucky's soil, are invited to compare the products of the two.

E. W. DOWDEN & W. A. GUNN, Agents for Lexington.

Machines are now in store at this establishment.

june 8 '64-w&w

F. JONES,

Athens, Fayette Co., Ky.